ALL THE FURS OF THE WORLD. GENIN'S NEW FOR ROOM,

WOMAN'S EIGHTS. Winds S the state of the state WINTER CLOTHING

FREENRY CLOTHING WARRIOUSE.
FREENRY CLOTHING WARRIOUSE.
Black Cloth Overcosts. Well and of mond 19 to
Fine Black Cloth Overcosts. 19 to
The Flace Cloth Overcosts. 15 to Excellent Pilot Overroats.
Exquinate Beaver Overroats
Congress Beaver Overroats
Heavy Cassingto Overroats.
For Reaver, Llonek in Satinct, Fest and other OverFor Reaver, Llonek in Satinct, Fest and other Over-Fur, Revver, Lineak in battinet, Feix and other Overstein Street Fronk Coats. 16 to 14 Pinn Rhock Ireas Fronk Coats. 16 to 14 Black Circh Dress Fronk Coats. 15 to 20 The fineed Coatsmernale Dress Focks. 5 to 12 Over 8,000 Cassimere Business Coats. 5 to 12 Pacey Cassimere Faut. 15 to 6 Facey Cassimere Faut. 15 to 3 Cassimere Business Votas. 15 to 3 Block Black and Fancy Viriet Vests. 2 to 8 Each Black and Fancy Viriet Vests. 2 to 8 Nos. 6 co and 65 Fulton-st. Between Gold and Cuff-sts.

"KEEP THE FEET WARM."-Doctors advise it. and CANTRELL is pipared to furnish boots and gatters, thick soled, substantial, yet exceedingly elegant articles, just sailed to Winter wear. He has turn for young and old, male and fermine and is ready to supply all demands at very low rates. When you want anything in his loss, visit his store, at No. 513 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

TIME WORKS WONDERS. Atfirst the Mauseric Salve had to be given away. Now, the demand is so great it can harely be supplied. For sale by Dr. B. H. Salven No. 222 Canal st. hear Churon, and by Druggists; also by F. C. Walts & Co. No. 115 Franklindt.

A NOVELTY—SO SEWING MACHINES.

A PRACTICAL FAMILY SEWING MACHINE FOR \$5.

EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS

for States, Counties and Towns win continue to be ceded for THIETY DAYS.

Call at once, examine this WONDERFUL INVENTION.

And secure the monogony for of your own State, of your own State, County or Town.

NOVELTY \$5 SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. No. 421 Broadway, N. Y.

Office, BARTLETT & Co., } \$50.-SINGER'S NEW FAMILY SEWING MA

CHINE .- \$10 .- A reliable SEWING MACHINE for family pur poses, at a low price, braring the impress of the na nes t successful manufacturers in the world, has long been sted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only L. M. SINGER & Co , No, 458 Broadway, New-York.

GEO. B. ELOAT & Co.'s

Two-Thread Lock Stitch Sewing Machines.

Tailors, families and all others who require a good Sewing Machine, either for facely or man facturing purposes, are invited to call and see our new style Machines.

Our Prices Lower, and Machines the Best.

C. W. Thomas & Go. Agents, 480 Broadway, N. Y. GROVER & BAKER'S CELEBRATED FAMILY

EWILO MACHINES No. 4% Broadway.
A NEW STYLE Putch #50.
Grover & Baker's is the best.
To ad of waich The Tribune says Amen." [N. V. Tribune. WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES .-

We prefer them for family use." [N. V. Tribune New style, price, \$50. Office, No. 348 Breadway, New-York. SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-The great feduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of tustomers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy. I. M. Singan & Co., No. 456 Broadway, N. Y.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.,
TIGHT-STICE SEWING MACHINE,
offscturing purposes and family use preferable to any
us. No. 409 Brenoway.

BUY THE BEST!!! GHILBON'S CORE FURNACE,
CHILBON'S GOLD BEDAL FURNACE,
CHILBON'S GAS CUNSUMING FURNACE,
BRAMMALL, HEDGE & CO.,
No. 398 Brondway, corner of Walker-st.

FANCT HAIR PINS, COMBS AND CACHEPEIGNES. A large and varied assortment, comprising all the LATEST PARIS STYLES, In gilt, jet, wax and fancy, from the lowest to the highest priced: just received per steamer Persia.

Pancy Brocelets, Brooches, Belts, Buckles, &c., &c., for sale to ede at the lowest market price, by Hughes, Dupuy & Crenange, No. 37 Maideu-lane, up stairs

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. GEORGE C. ALLEN, FO. II Wallst, will remove about Nov. 18 to No. 415 BROADWAY, one door below Canalist, where he will open a new stock of WATCHES and JEWELRY, of entirely

Also, SILVER and PLATED WARE, &c. FIRST GUS FOR THE HOLIDAY BANCROFT, REDFIELD & RICE,

BICH BILVER PLATED GOODS. GIPT GOODS, WELL MADE AND WARRANTED.
TEA BETS, CASTERS,
BASKETS, SALVERS, PITCHERS, &c., &c.
A NEW STYLE OF URS, the size of a large Coffee-Pot, with

ALBER AND FAUCET.

It eaves the labor of raising the coffee at arm's length for every cup poured; is stylish, and the price low. "OLD DOMINION" COFFEE-POTS, "OLD DOMINION" TEAPOTS.

Used by everybody.
E. P. Tonray,
Manufacturer's Wadiecale Agent,
No. 9 Platt-st., N.Y.

THE AMERICAN SMOKER.-Every person should Supply himself with one of these life preservers. To be nad in any quantities of the American Trades Company, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort et. GOLD WATCHES, GOLD WATCHES,

for Ladies and Gentlemen, warranted accurate time-keepers by cale at 20 per cent below retail store prices.

B. G. Paacoca, Importer, represented by David Ratt, No. 456 Broadway, np stairs. HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. In your breath fetid, your tipe parched, your stomach sold are you inclined to drewsiness, languor, and easily fatigued by steading, taiking, &c. I You should use Hosterten's celebrated Bitters. They regulate the stomach and liver, and create a power of endurance and elasticity of spirits perfectly surprising. The money will be refunded if not as recommended. They are a spicuoid bar tonic. Sold by all grocers, hotels and druggists. BARRES & PARE, Nos. 15 and 15 Park-row, wholesale agents.

KNAPP'S INDIAN STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.
For Pain or Weshness in the Back, Breast, Side or Limbs,
Beamation, Bruises, Sprains, Asthma and Diseases of the
Longs, Liver and Kudneys, these Plasters stand unrivaled; and
he cheapness, case and durability they far surpass all others
bold by all Droggists General Depot, No. 362 Hudson-st, N. Y.

DR TOBIAS'S VENETIAN LINNIMENT will cure the most severe Colds, Coughs and Pains of all kinds in 44 hours.
Why will you suffer when a 25c, bottle will afford you instant
relief? Rone genuine unless signed.
B. J. Fornas, Depot No. 56 Courtlandt st.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is more used than any in the world. Why is this? Because it has proved more power to in bearing, and a better pain reliever than any now in exist once. No. 50 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

RUPTURE CURED BY MARSH'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS.—Reference to all the principal entreces and physicians of this city. Call and examine them before purchasing elsowhere. Also, Elastic STOCKIMSS, SHOULDER BRACES, SUPPORT-BRS. &c. No. 2 Vessy st., Aster House.

BACHELOR'S HAIR DYE-WIGS AND TOUPERS Largest stock in the world.—This colobrated establishment is at Ro. 28 Broadway Twelve private rooms expressly for the application of his famous Hars Dvz, the best extant. BACHB-OR'S Wits and Tourze's have improvements over all others; his is the only place where these things are properly understood and

CARPETING-FALL IMPORTATIONS.-An Ex-

R. R. R.—Influenzia, Sore Throat, Coughs Codds, Toothache, Neuraigia, Tie Doloreaux, Lumbago, Head-sche, Chilis and Ferer, and other diseases incisental to the recent sudden change of the weather, if these afflicted would make a dose or two of RECULA-7180 Fills, we will guarantee them immediate reheffrom their broublesome complaints. Radway & Co., No. 162 Fulton et.

BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS

Le the Boot and Cheeper Article for Dressing.

Beautifying, Cleaning, Curling,
Preserving and Restoring the Hair

Ledies, try it. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers.

ALBION LIFE INSURANCE.

To the Editors of The Couries and Enquirer:
The last tests of the Insurance Monitor of this city contains
an article mater the explaint. "Abiou. Lafe Insurance Co." reearling on the dividend of 87 per centions in course of payment
to the American policy holders of this office.
As a pre-solutative of the Albison I feel it due to the Policy

merbs minist give rise in the mands of persons not acquainted with the office. You will, I bops, allow me to do so tarough your columns.

First I is the Athion which has declared the Bonus of 87 per cent now in the course of payment, not the Easie.

Second. The example given the your paper of Au. 26 (fluorrating the difference between present cook and fature payment system of making dividends in correct, as follows: A gentleman, aged 25, who to k out a Polley in the Athion, and havinin the period named, (two years) paid, including interest \$231 cad, taking credit for the other and of his premium amountum to \$2.2; instead of receiving \$7 per cent, which would be \$65.5 th in cash, may have \$1041 68 added to his Polley; an increase equal to 235 per cent on the premium paid; in other words \$7 per cent, or \$0.041 fill according to the expression of life, equivalent to 255 per cent, or \$0.041 fill according to the expression of life, equivalent to 255 per cent, or \$0.041 fill according to the expression of life, equivalent to 255 per cent, or \$0.041 fill according to the expression of life, equivalent to 255 per cent, or \$0.041 fill according to the expression of life, equivalent to 255 per cent, or \$0.041 fill according to the expression of life, equivalent to 255 per cent, or \$0.041 fill according to the expression to the policy holders. It follows that the value of a divident of \$3 per cent, cach, or as \$7 is to \$23—this is the practical result of the Athion expression in the divident of \$7 per cent cach, or its control to the only the first which my knowledge in this city which pass its Bours in ready cach.

Fourth, Every Possey holder in the Athion issued on the half year credit system as entitle to a divident of \$7 per cent only year to produce the caution with which the first class English Life Offices of the prove the caution with which the first class English Life Offices in the other of the prove the caution with which the first class English Life Offices in the other cach, or its result of the prove the ca

minous paid in each, and I am prepared to settle with all on these terms.

This unprecedented cash dividend of 87 per cent only goes to prove the cantion with which the first class English Life Offices constant their business. Their practice is not to divide every dollar carnot; but to reserve a certain portion of each dividend. This reserve in the Abbina has been accordating until it had reached about \$500,000, a sum sufficient to pay back to the Poincy boliers all the premiums received by the effice within we years, with the exception of 13 per cent. On the analogan atten of the two Computies the Directors decided most liberally to distribute this fund among the existing Pokey holders.

holders.

The united Capital of the Amaigamated Company now meants to £5,12,645—(\$25,500,00) with a receive find amounting to £6,118 stg, or \$3,500,500 and an income of \$255,000 per annum, equal to £1,000 sterling, or \$5,000 per

## New-York Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1858

THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVERTISER. We shall issue on the 20th of November the third number of THE TRIBUNE MERCANTILE ADVER-TIBER. It will be devoted exclusively to the interests and uses of the Mercantile Public, on the following plan:

L. It will contain full reports of the Markets, with such other Commercial and Money Intelligence as shall be deemed of special interest to Merchants.

II. It will be sent without charge by mail, postage prepaid, to 50,000 Country Merchants who buy goods in New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, or Boston. The names will be selected by Messrs. McKillop & Wood from those recorded on the books of their Commercial Agency, and they guarantee that not less than 50,000 shall be sent, this being the full number of Country Merchants that they consider it desirable thus

III. The total expense will be defrayed by Mercantile Advertising, for which One Dollar per line will be charged. Those who require their advertisements to be displayed will make special bargains therefor.

It is believed that no equal opportunity for addressing Country Merchants was ever offered in the United States, even at double or treble the cost of this. This sheet is intended for Merchants slone, and will contain no other matter than such as is adapted to their wants. We have every facility for making a Mercantile Advertiser that will deserve the approbation of Merchants, and we respectfully invite their cooperation. Advertisements received at THE TRIBUNE Office. If by letter, address HORACE GREELEV & Co., New-York, October 30, 1858. No. 154 Nassau et.

A little child was killed yesterday in Williamsburgh by drinking a glass of gin, which its father thoughlessly gave it.

Among our city news this morning is snother homicide. A policeman, while conveying a prisoner to jail, was knocked down by him; the fellow then ran for his liberty, the officer started in pursuit, and shot him down.

Canvassers do not conduct themselves in a manner to increase the public confidence in the honesty of their intentions. These few gentlemen seem to be actuated by a desire to defeat the will of the people by every possible chicane, rather than to ascertain and declare that will, according to the evidence before them. We are happy to say, however, that the majority of the Board do not lend their countenance to this disgraceful maneuvering. They yesterday decided, in spite of strenuous opposition from these fanatics, to admit the return of the second district of Westchester, which a Kemble Inspector had attempted to impeach. This ought to have settled the question, for it amounted to an award of the certificate of election to Mr. Haskin. But this did not suit the Kemble men, for they now proposed to set aside the return of White Plains ard reject the votes of that town altogether. The grounds of this proposition are curious and instructive. On the night of the election day the votes were duly canvassed, and Mr. Haskin was declared by the Inspectors to have 32 majority. This not suiting the views of the Clerk of the Inspectors, he pretended to find an error in the vote for Judge Parker; and accordingly took the ballots home, and next day held a new meeting of the Inspectors, at which Mr. Haskin's majority was reduced to 28. For this reason it is now proposed to set aside the whole vote of the town. We do not think this poor scheming can do harm to any but its authors.

The latest statistical accounts, derived from the Russian census of 1851, give to European Russia a population of 57,226,760, including both sexes, the nobility and all the privileged classes, the merchants, or citizens, those employed in manufactures and the mechanic arts, the serfs belonging to the nobility (who alone are entitled to hold them), and the peasants of the Crown. As to the peasants of the Crown-including the million and a half peasants of the apparages, placed by a late decree on the same level with those belonging directly to the Crown, the whole amounting to some 22,000,000 in number-great strides have already been taken toward their emancipation, which may now be considered as assured. The only remaining question is as to the peasants belonging to individuals, of whom the number amounts to some 22,000,000 having remained about stationary since the census of 1834.

1. Of these 22,000,000 serfs, 30,000 belong to 5.000 lords who have no land, and who hire out the services of their serfs to others, or to the serfs themselves, just as is often done with the slaves in our Southern States; and, indeed, this same practice prevails as to a large portion of the serfs nominally attached to the soil.

2. Forty-nine thousand seven hundred and eight proprietors possess less than 21 slaves each. They own, among them, 742,420 peasants of both sexes. The position of these possants | the expedition against Paraguay, as not to have any

and that of their masters may be compared the to that of a very large proportion of slaves and slaveholders of the United States. Of our 347,355 slaveholders in 1850, 309,843 were owners of less than twenty slaves each. The lot of this body of serfs is said to be very hard. The patriorchal feelings which belong, to a certain extent, to the richer and better educated proprietors are too often strangers to the breasts of these ignorant and greedy masters, whose poverty drives them often to extract all they can squeeze out of

their unbappy serfs. 3. There were 36,024 proprietors owning from I to 100 serfs-in all, 3,271,648 souls. The correponding class of proprietors in the United States smounted, by the census of 1850, to just about the same number with that of Russia, but the total of slaves owned by them was very far less, shewing that, while more of this class in Russia approached the limit of a 100 slaves, with us the greater part of this class did not rise much beyond 20 slaves each. Even this class of Russian proprietors, still hogering on the borders of poverty, make almost as hard masters as those of the preceding class. It is from these two classes (which must be considered as corresponding to the mass of the American slaveholders), that the Emperor experiences the most bitter opposition to his plans of e nancipation.

4. We have next a body of proprietors in easy circumstances, 19,808 in number, and owning among them 7,807,066 peasants. The corresponding class in the United States amounts to only 1.731 slave owners, but holding, on the average, a much less number of slaves.

5. We have next a class of 2,468 rich Russian proprietors, who, in 1850, had only two representatives in the United States, owning from 1,000 to 2,000 serfs each, and among them 3,230,256.

6. Finally, we have a class totally unknown in the United States of 1,447 great proprietors, each owning more than 2,000 seris, and together They represent the great territorial fortunes of Russia, having at their head the Count Cheremetief, who alone owns more than 300,000

The total result, in round numbers, is 22,000,000 peasants belonging to about 116,000 proprietors. Many of these proprietors are in debt, and more than half of these peacants stand pledged to the Crown, for advances made to their owners to the extent of more than \$300,000,000.

In these districts where the system prevails or the cultivation of the lands of the proprietors by the labor of the serfs, it is usual for the proprietor to reserve, according to the fertility of the soil, a third, two-sevenths, or sometimes only a fourth of the land to himself, to be cultivated for his bene it by the labor of the serf, and to assign the rest to them as means of providing food and clothing for themselves. The economist Storch alleges that, on an average, the peasants have assigned to them, to each soul, four-and-a-balf dessiatines of land, equivalent to between eleven and twelve English acres, in compensation for which must be cultivated three dessiatines, about nine acres, for the lord; but this assignment varies greatly in different provinces. This distribution is made of lands to be cultivated by each peasant family, both for its own use and for the use of the lord, by a sort of commune of the peasants, the heads of which are nominally elected by them, but over the selection and conduct of whom the proprietor exercises or may exercise, a controlling influence. As these assignments are perpetually changing, according to the increase or decrease of families, the peasants feel little interest in their lots beyond the year s crop, and no disposition to make any improvements. The cultivation is most wretched and the produce very small, about equal to that of lower Ver-

ginia. Where the peasants pay an obrock, that is to say hire out themselves, the amount, when they belong to poor proprietors, absorbs a large part of their wages, and as their gains increase is liable to be increased at any time, and often is, at the pleasure of the masters. These masters, on their own A certain part of the Westchester Board of plantations, are little Czars, aping often the tone of emperors-though just at this moment they are not much in a humor to spe the reigning emperor -just about as absolute lords as our Southern Democratic slaveholders. They exercise at pleasure the right of castigation, and no serf can leave the estate without a pass. It is noticed in Russia -and the same story is told of English, Irish and Yankee emigrants to our Southern States-that the new nobility, raised to that rank, and, in consequence, to the right of owning serfs, by participation in the public service, are much more cruel and exacting than the old hereditary proprietors, some of whom entertain toward their serfs a sort of patriarchal feeling.

The proprietor is responsible for the impost or poli tax payable by the serfs to the Imperial Treasury, which is sufficiently heavy-about \$1 75 per head. This sum is to be collected and paid at all bazards. The treasury takes precedence of every other creditor. The duties of the proprietor to the serf are: 1. Either to provide him with sufficient land to maintain bimself, or to cause him to be taught a trade for the same purpose; 2. To feed him in case of famine-which latter obligation sometimes falls very hard upon the proprietor. He is also obliged to furnish recruits, in proportion to the number of his serfs, to the Imperial Army, and to fit them out for the service-another heavy obligation, especially in time of war. The Russian proprietors say, just as our slaveholders do, "O, our serfs are happy. They have no care or anxiety. All that falls upon us. Assured of support, trey are a thousand times better off than the free peasants of the rest of Europe." But, as happens also with us, these obligations imposed by law are too often very ill-discharged, while the poor peasants, like our slaves, find it much safer to hold their tongues than to attempt to make any com-

Such is a brief but comprehensive outline of that system of personal servitude to do away with which the Emperor Alexander II. has set himself at work in good earnest. There are great obstacles to be surmounted; but, also, there is great good to be done, and great glory to be achieved.

A case seems to be impending which is likely to throw some additional light upon the actual extent and limitations of Mr. Cass's famous doctrine of the non-visitation, by the war ships of other nations, of vessels bearing the American flag. It is well known that a new fillibustering expedition against Nicaragua, under the auspices of William Walker, is on foot; preparations for which have been making for months past, and some of the vessels of which have probably by this time sailed. The President has issued his proclamation against this expedition, and professes a great disposition to defeat and intercept it. But the Navy Department is so busy at this time in fitting out

vessels to spare, or at least not vessels enough to make sure of intercepting these piratical expeditionists. It is stated that the British Government, which has a sufficiency of vessels on the Central American coast, and which claims under the Clay to Bulwer treaty a right to prevent any occupation of any port of Central America by an American force, whether national or fill-buster, will, on the failure of our vessels to intercept and arrest Walker, step in and do toe thing itself-a procedure, the anticipation of which at Washington is said to be a cause of great anxiety to the President and Mr. Cass. We do not perceive exactly why. To be obliged to jump over a back wall or to creep through a very small hole, might indeed be a matter of disgust. especially to a steady old gentleman of Mr. Case's bulk. But in this case, even should the British seize upon Walker and his fillibusters, it does not appear that Mr. Cass will be driven to any such extremity. It seems to us that there is a door wide open, out of which Mr. Cass may walk with all the honors-a door so wide that he will not even be obliged to turn sidewise to get through it. Whatever may be said of slave traders, for whom Mr. Cass seems indeed to have a sneaking sort of affection, there cannot be a doubt, we think, that fillibusters are bona fide pirates-searobbers-and that they are such not by statute, like the African slave traders, but by the law of nations. Our neutrality laws are intended to operate against such expeditions and their projectors, aiders and abettors, while they are still within our territory or waters, and, by their presence there, subject to our municipal law. The moment they have got clear of our coasts, they fall under the law of nations, and that law unquestionably places them in the category of pirates. It was, as we understand the case, under this law of nations, and not under our municipal law, that Walker and his men were pursued, seized and sent back on his last expedition to Nicar-gus. What we did on that occasion the British had an equal right to do then and to do now. Mr. Cass certainly will not go, as indeed he never has gone, the abourd length of allowing pirates and adventurers generally, to shield themetives under the American flag. The use of the American flag by Walker, and the sailing in a vessel baying American custom-house papers, is not only a fraud upon us, it is a fraud upon the whole world -a trand by which it is absurd to expect that the British Government-noswithstanding their spearent conversion to Mr. Cass's views of the right of search and Tisitation-will allow themselves to be imposed upon.

The two ruling passion's of The London Times are batred and dread of Russia, and easy, jestousy and ill-temper toward the United States. Of both these feelings it exhibits strong evidence in its comments on the late Chinese treaties. It extors the Russian diplomacy as something remarkable, and refers to the territorial and other concessions obtained by the Russian negotiator as affording fresh proof at once of the ambition of Russia and of the energy, fact and success with watch her ambitious schemes are pursued. As if to console and indemnify itself for the terror and alarm thus inspired. The Times next turns round upon the United States, and takes to abusing our M nister, Mr. Reed, as if, through the whole negotiation, he had been nothing but a mere bob to the tail of the Russian kite. Now suppose this to have been so, we do not see but tont the position of bob to the Russian kite was altogether as respectable and digpriied as would have been that of bob to the joint kite of France and England, which seems to have been the service which The London Times demanded of Mr. Reed. The precise state of the care was this: England and France had resolved to resort to the employment of force to compel the Chinese to negotiate. Russia and the United States were perfectly rendy to join and aid France and England in a negotiation, but they were not disposed to take part in the war against China shich those two powers had commenced. Under these circumstances, it was perfectly natural and proper that there should be more sympathy and coration between Mr. Road and the Rossian Min. ister than between him and the Ministers of England and France. This is the whole story, and The London Times is welcome to all it can make out of it.

We call attention to an accurate advertisement o-day of the hours at which the different subjects of the Course at Columbia College are treated, some confusion baying been occasioned by errors in the advertisements heretofore.

It should be borne in mind that this attempt to introduce among us the larger instruction furnished by European Universities addresses itself not merely to students and young men, but to men of any ege and every pursuit, and also to women. It must have the countenance and support of other than graduates of Colleges, or it will fail of one of its chief aims-a more general diffusion of higher knowledge.

FROM RIO DE JANEIRO.-We have papers from Rio Janeiro to October 5. The weather had been very evere all over the empire, and heavy gales of wind d storms of rain had prevailed.

Dates from Pernambuco to September 22 give the llowing version of the difficulty there between the rerch Consul and the President of the Province:

A Freich subject, named Chardon, hav og died, leaving orphan children, the proper Judge undertack to make an inventory of his effects. To this the Consul objected, asserting that it was his business to take charge of the property of the deceased. Quite a correspondence followed, and the President of the Province of the property of the deceased. mice, Sr. Jaques, decided the question in accordance with the opinion of the Judge of Orphans. The Conwith the opinion of the Judge of Orphans. The Consul protested at the decision, which disinterested persons deciare to have been just, and suspended his relations with the Presidency, going so far as to forbid the French vessels in port to heist the Brazilian colors on the 7th of September—the national holiday. The affair remains in this state, awaiting the decision of the Caracia Government." the General Government."

According to observations made at the Marine Arsenal in Pernambuco, the great solar eclipse commenced there on Sept. 6, at 22 hours 27 minutes 47 econds; reached its greatest obscuration on the same tay at 23 hours 39 minutes 29 seconds, and terminated L Sept. 7, at 0 hour 51 minutes 10 seconds. The surface of the sun obscured was 10 minutes 36 seconds 6 or 40 digits. After the eclipse the weather for five or six days was of the most rigorous description, and copic , raine fell incessantly. All the rivers in the northern part of the empire had overflowed their canks, and the cane plantations had been severely damaged. Travel on the Pernambuco Railroad was aspended for a day on account of the freshets.

The exports of Coffee during the month of Septemer reached 213,672 bags. During the first five days of October to exports were 31,180 bags, of whica 14,002 were shipped on the 5th, nearly all for the

Cleared Oct. 4, for Baltimore, bs k Winifred, with 1,320 bags coffee; for New-York, bark Roebuck, with 5.677 bags coffee.

- Mr. Quinvy, senior, has nearly recovered from the effects of his recent accident. He has no internal injuries, and the only external viound is a slight gash in the head.

[Boston Courier, 19th.

THE LATEST NEWS. SECRIVED BY

## MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE. Frem Our Den Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1858. Notwithstanding the great augmentation of the Develas taction in the Capital since the election, the President is as implacable as ever. The Adnonstration threatens war to the knife against

Though Mr. Erastas Corning has been st to the President's presence ostensibly for purposes of consultation about the tariff and the Pacific Railroad, there is no doubt that Sec. Cobb's removal from the Treasury is contemplated.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1858, The State Department has sent an official note to let. Jerez, pointing out the impropriety of his course, ideaptessing the dissatisfaction with which the Da-Ger. Jerez, pointing out the impropriety of his course, and expressing the dissentisfaction with which the Dipartment regards his publication warning the public against purchasing tickets for Nicaragua by the steamer Warhington.

Mr. Joseph L. White has had repeated interviews

Mr. Joseph L. White has had repeated interviews with Gen. Walker, his only object being, he says, to accertain whether G n. W. designed, should be he restered to power in Nicaragua, to interfere with the chartered rights of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company. Ger. W. has given him the assurance that in such an event he would respect those rights or any other American interests. M. White to-day sent a note to the Assistant Secretary of S. ate, with the request that it be shown to Mr. Cass, denying that any Walker illbusters went to Nicaragua in the steamer Washington, and eaving the Company will not know-Walker all busters went to Nicaragua in the steamer Washington, and caying the Company will not knowingly pern it such persons to go thither in their vessels. The Collector of the Port of Mobile has been applied to for a clearance to a Walker emigrant vessel, but has referred the question to the Secretary of the

Gen. Welker left for Mobile to-day. Last night he and Gen. Henningsen reconciled their former differ-Gen. Paez will return to Venezuela in the chartered

Dispatches for Europe.

Telegrafii Office, St. John, N. B., Nov. 10.

Galway with the mails at or about noon to-morrow, Galway with the mails at or about noon to-morrow, and the state of the state o graphic dispatches left at our office, No. 21 Wall street, New-York, will be forwarded to their destina-tion by telegraph or mail, to the latest moment before the d-parture of the steamer.

Railroad Convention.

CLEVELAND, Ohto, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1858, The adjented Raifroad Convention met her, this evening. The attendance was much large, than at any previous mixing. Four hundred millions of stock were represented. The meeting was regarded by the chetion of Geo. Bliss of the Michigan Southern Road Chairman, and Geo. B. Anderson Secretary. No business was tr psaced to night. Nearly all the Western and many of the Eastern roads were repre-

Frost at the South.

Atoura, Ga, Weinesday, Nov. 10, 1858.

It is 'Sported that there was a killing frost taroughout this section of the country this morning; at least a bravy white frost is certain, and the cotton crop is certabed if not killed. M.—The farmers say positively there was no

P. M.—The largers say positively there was no killing from this morning.

The Wilmington (N. C.) J. nenal reports a pilot boat taving spoken the Ketch Brothers, of Charlester, a slaver from the coast of Afrea, in energy of Lieut. Stene of the sloop of war Marion. She is daily expected at Charleston.

Serious Accident.

Workster Mass., Nov. 50, 1858.

Frederic Warrer, our City Marshal, was conversing at neon te-day with H W. Hendricks, an officer from Ctarleston, S C, when the former handed the latter a pistol to examine. The pistol was on half sock at the time, and while Mr. Hendricks was holding it in his hand the trigger deacended, and the ball from it entered Mr. Warren's chest, just above the heart. It is feared be cannot survive. He endares great pain, and bleeding of the lungs set in this afternoon. The and bleeding of the lungs set in this afternoon. shooting was purely accidental.

Vessel Sunk by a Collision.

Bats, Me., Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1858.

The steener Eastern Queen from Boston for this port, came in collision with the schooner Caroline Stone, from New-York for Bangor, on the 9 h instant, off Boon Island, sirking the schooner. The captain and two seamen were saved. Arthur Turner, seaman,

The Weather and Fever at Charles-

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1858.
We have a cold change. The thermometer at o'clock this morning was down to 37 and 38 degrees Physicians say it is safe for absentees to return.

Missing Vessel.

Newport, R. I., Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1858,
The schooner J. H. Bornett of Cape May, Capt.
Worth, hence 15th uit. for Wilmington, has not since been heard of.

Lawrence, Stone & Co.

Bostos, Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1858.
A third meeting of the creditors of Messrs. Lawrence, Stone & Co. was held to-day, and additional claims were presented, which together with the claim of George Penhody of London, amounting to about \$50,000, will swell the sum owed by the firm at the time of its failure to nearly \$4,000,000. Transportation at the West.

WHERLING, Va., Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1858.
There is now six feet of water in the river. Weather cloudy. Boats are plenty and rates low to all points.

Case of McMahon, the Murderer. NEWARK, N. J., Wednesday, Nov. 10, 1858. In the trial of James McMahon for the murder of his In the trial of James McMahon for the marder of his sister it-law, the test imony closed on both sides this a termoon. The summing up will be concluded to morrow, when the case will be given to the Jarya. The Republicars of this city are having a grandsup-per at the City Hotel to-night, and great is their re-

Markets.

vicing over their recent victory.

Markets.

Ciscinnati, Nev. 17—Floors auchanged; receipts modera'e. Whisky firm at 18c. Hods active; sales 4,500 at \$6.0 mil 12 to pack, chiefly for intere celivery. The prevailing rare for deploying to December is \$6.25 and for activery in January, \$5.6 \$5.5. Provisions active for future delivery; Green Hams active at to. The demand for all articles in the Pork line is speculative, and packers are acting with great cuttion, because the present prices are too high to be safe.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 10—COTTON—All qualities have slightly documed; sales to-day 48% bases at 112. for middling. Stocking at the control of the

domined; sales today 4 600 bases at 11 je. for middling. SUGAR firm at Sydfee. Molassis 75c. Floures—A deciminal tendency. Mass Pose firm and advanced 25c.; sales at \$4.07. Cotton Preights to Liverpool jd.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10. d. p. m.—FLOUR—Fair business doing at about previous rates; sales 2,300 bols. at \$4.07 for Wisconsin, at \$1.07. de 5 for good extra Ludiana, Ohio, Mindgan and Canadian; \$5.00 for bol extra Ludiana, Ohio, Mindgan and Canadian; \$6.00 both at 50c for Minwakee Club; 90c for Comadian; 25c for No. 7Chicago Spring; \$1 ltder Red Indiana. Consider 13 for No. 7Chicago Spring; \$1 ltder Red Indiana. Consider 13 for on the sales 1, 10 for Red Indiana. Consider 13 for on the sales 4, 500 both at 50 cm; assess 45,000 bash at 64 205c., closing weak. Nothing in Baratay or Ryre. Cars uncharged; sales 1, 400 both. Cons. Recurrys; 2, 100 both. Wheat; 12.20 do. Barley; 50 do. Oats. Carsat Surperson; 9, 942 bash. Oats. Figure; 59,400 bash. Wheat; 12.50 both. Wheat; 12.50 do. Barley; 50 do. Oats. Carsat Surperson; 9, 942 bash. Oats.

ALBAY, Nov. 10-60, p. m.—Flour firmer, and in view of moderate receipts better inquiry; sales 3 000 both. Wheat; 56,500 bash. Corn; 9, 942 bash. Oats.

ALBAY, Nov. 10-60, p. m.—Flour firmer, and in view of 10 d, wotch is no criterion of the nearbet. Cons. Improves and receipts light; sales 30,000 bash at 75c for Western mixed afford, and some lits from store at 76c. Bashay without improvement in price, demand moderate; sales 1,500 bash. Canada, 6,000 bash. Forn. 20,000 bash. Bashay on thout improvement in price, demand moderate; sales 1,500 bash. Canada, 1,500 bash. Corn. 1,600 bash. Gurrowed base on private terms. That sold on private terms is supposed to go at lower figures shan have been reported. Shirmanaris 1,000 bash. Falley.

Owners, Nov. 10-60 p. m.—Flour actasty. Wheat firm for good descriptions; sales 50,000 bash at 75c for Western mixed been reported. Shirmanaris 1,000 bash. Corn. 2,000 bash. Corn. 2,000 bash. Corn. 2,000 bash. Corn. Corn. 140 bash. Wheat, 3,000 bash. Corn

THE STATE FLECTION NEW-YORK ELECTION.

And G 9,118 1,845 Cattaravers Csyuge..... Ci autauque..... Cbemung.... 288 2,482 Cimtee Columbia 3,384 Delaware..... 7,445 1,351 300 2,054 Geceree .......... 700 Herkimer ..... Jefferson..... 4,605 13,439 Kings..... 1,976 1,909 5,22 2,273 41,118 2,235 7,674 6,219 Morroe.... 
 Mortgomery
 2,850

 New-York
 21,606

 Ningara
 3,317

 Oneida
 10,342
 Onopdaga ..... Ontario..... 536 1,198 Orange..... Otsego..... Putnap ..... 3,095 5,371 1,113 632 3,691 1,900 Queers...... Repsselner..... Richmond..... Rockispd..... 1,281 Schobarie..... 1,887 1,033 steuben...... 2,093 1,885 2,658 1,909 4,593 1,444 Suffelk.... Sallivan. ..... Tou-pkine..... Clater..... Warren...... Washington..... 1,000 354 156,052

It is majority will be varied, though not essentially by the official returns from three counties, from which we have now only reported majorities.

THE NINTH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT The Board of Supervisors of Westche ter County, as Board of County Canvasers, resumed their labors at

the Court House, White Places, yesterday morning. On taking up the returns of New-Castle, Mr. Brandreth made some objection to their reception, on the ground that spe timens of the ballots cast had not been annexed to the statement as prescribed by law. Mr. Robertson proceeded to show that such neglect did not invalidate the returns, and cited instances which had been decided by the Court of Appeals. The question was put and carried in favor of receiving the returns a On motion of Mr. Robertson, the returns from the

De District of East Chester were taken op. Mr. Brandreth moved to have the accompanying protest read. Mr. Robertson proceeded to read sudry affidavita relative to the protest appexed to the return by Lancaster Underhill (aliased to yesterday, when Mr. Brandreth rose and objected to the reading of the affidavis on the gr und that they formed no portion of the records. Mr. Robertson, in reply, contented that the affidavits were as much a portion of the efficial records as the protest annexed to the roture; that, in fact, the returns made out by a majority of the Inspectors of the District were subsequently muti-lated by the other Inspector. Mr. Brandrell moved to proceed with the canvass of the returns without reference to the protest. Mr. Robertson insisted upon enther stripping off the protest or having the affidavis in question appended to the protest and returns. was quite willing to have the protect affixed, provided the affidavits he held in his hand go with it. Mr. Brandreth urged that the protest formed a sort of

minerity report of the Inspectors.

Mr. Lockwood inquired of the Chair whether the prote-t set forth any statement of the voter east. The Chair replied that it did not; it made no refer-

ence to the vote.

After a protracted discussion between Mr. Brandaeth and Mr. Robertson for and against receiving the rewith the protest appeared, Mr. Crandreth u the previous question, which was carried and stopped further debate. Mr. Robertson's motion to conven the returns divested of the protest was then put and carried by a vote of 18 to 3. The returns w canvassed and recorded, giving 12 votes in favor Mr. Haskin.

The returns of New-Rochello were next taken and found to be slightly defective as regards the velo cast for some of the County officers. On motion, the documents were committed to the care of Superv Morrill of Mamaroneck (Mr. Davids of New-Rochelle being absent), to get the necessary correction made. The returns from the Second and Third Districts

North Castle, being found also defective to the extent of two or three votes, were, on motion, sent back to be amended. The returns from several other towns were can

vassed without further opposition being made on either side.

About 4 o'clock, Mr. Brandreth rose and stated the several members wished to go home for the night; that, as certain protests had been placed in his uands against the reception of the returns of the Inspectors of White Plains, he would move that in case the returns of that town should be reached before the close of the day's proceedings, they be alored to be over until the following morning, when there could be a tull attendance of the members. Mr. Robertson on jected to the proposed course, and moved to amoud by taking up the White Plau's returns at once. The tion, however, was lost, and the canvass processin regular alphabetical order; but the Board being soon left without a quorum, it was declared adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

The Lecomptonites, having been defeated in the

cheme of attempting to throw out the returns of tee He District of East Chester, contemplate trying another to-morrow in the case of White Plains, where things have been admirably cut and dried to order. On the night of election the voters of the town were duly com vareed, and the result arnounced to the public. To poll-books showed that 278 votes had been cast, and the ballots agreed with the same. The canves eshibited a majority of 32 in favor of Mr. Haskin. Sab sequently to the result being proclaimed, occ of the clerks and two of the inspectors who are mimical to Mr. Haskin, made the discovery that they had see done their work correctly, and accordingly carried the ballot-boxes and ballots home with them, and the following day called all toe inspectors and clerks gether at 2 o'clock p. m., and proceeded to make another canvase of the votes, in which they chiese Mr. Haskin out of four vesses. But that not being sufficient to accomplish the desired object, is in an proposed by the friends of Mr. Kamble to propose against the reception of the returns of White Plant on the plea that the course of the impecture (their party) was illegal. The schemes of the Lecomptonia being well understood by the Opposition, a brisk and is expected to come off in the course of to-day.

About noon yesterday, and before the result in Per

nam was announced, a greateman of that county, professing to be a sincere friend of Mr. Haskin, graphed fre to Carmed to know the exact state of the vete for member of Congress in Wostehe-ter County-The mative of the disinterested goutleman, how and was well understood; the real truth being, that the